NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE FARQUHAR INFAMY.

PROTESTS POURING IN UPON THE GOVERNOR.

DEMOCRATS KNOW THAT THE LAW WOULD HURT | the committee are getting a long list of signa-THEIR PARTY-BRIEFS MUST BE IN

BY THURSDAY.

Honest Democrats continue to send briefs to

ready sent a protest to the Governor in regard to the bill are requested to fill out the following blank and send it to-day to Albany:

i desire to protest against the Election Inspectors bill becoming a law, as the measure is not in the in-crest of an honest ballot. There is no reason for making a change in the present law.

The blank should be mailed to-day, as April 28-next Thursday-is the latest date on which the Governor will receive protests.

WILL MR. FLOWER FAVOR CORRUPTION? Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, is another prominent citizen who has sent a brief to Governor Flower protesting against any change in the system of election inspectors. "If Governor Flower permits that bill to become a law be will place himself on record as being in favor of corruption," said Mr. Cannon. So many prominent Democrats and Republicans have come out emphatically against such a measure becoming a law that the Governor certainly must be aware that the bill was introduced for an evil purpose. Croker and several of his as sociates, no doubt, have secured pledges from the Governor that he would ratify the shamework of the Legislature, but I will venture to say that if any promises were given they were made when the the real motive for wishing for a change in the present system was not known to the Governor. Governor Flower when his promise was given did not know that the bill would strip the election inspectors of this city of their non partisan character and turn them over to Tammany Hall's control. It was only recently, too, that the Governor, and others for that matter, discovered that the bill contained two very significant changes. It omits the provision of the present law which permits the Republican police commissioner or commissioners to name the Republican election inspectors. The obliteration of this provision strikes out everything in the law that seems to re quire the Mayor to give the Republicans any representation on the Police Board. It is no doubt a step to turn the entire Police Board over to Tammany's control. A second omission is that of the provision which permits any party which casts 50,000 votes at a municipal election to have representation on the boards of inspectors. The Labor party once succeeded in easting such a vote, and obtained representation on the boards of inspectors the following year. It looks as if the Farquhar bill might be a blow at the laboring men, or any organization that is anti-Tammany. The laboring people of this city should not fail to take of the second omission, and should not fail to

do so at once, too, as next Thursday will soon be

let Governor Flower know how they feel regarding

this discrimination against them. They should

THE PRESENT LAW A FAIR ONE. "Governor Flower must know that the present law regarding the handling of the election machinery of this city is a fair one and will insure an honest count. He must know that the only reason for the proposed change is to make room for more corruption at the polls. If Tammany Hall is permitted to count the votes-and that is what the Farquhar bill means-no man, whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, can feel assured that his vote will be counted for the man for whom he voted. New-York politics under the law which Samuel J. Tilden approved is as pure as Tammany will permit. The ballot-boxes now are carefully guarded, and to remove a law that has met the approval of the people for so many years mean that there is to be a return to the corruption of the Tweed days. Will Governor Flower dare to place his signature to such a measure? He certainly must know how city polities in this city would be debauched if he ratified the infamous work of about as corrupt a Legis lature as ever passed any laws at Albany. I can-not understand how any member of the Assembly could have the effrontery to draw up such a measure, which on its face is foul with corruption, and I shall be more mystified if Governor Flower fails to place his stamp of disapproval on the Farquhar bill. If Mr. Flower does sign the bill he will deprive the people of this city of their political rights, and will do his party an irreparable injury. Many bitter opponents of the Democratic party, no doubt, hope that the Gov ernor will sign the bill, so that the cry of fraud may be carried from one end of the country to the other. The law certainly would prove a boomerang in the end to the Democratic party in this State, but no fair-minded man is in favor of a return to political corruption, and there fore, the people who look for an honest count, and fair dealing at the polls hope that Governor Flower will permit the old law to stand."

Colonel Edward C. James says that Governor Flower ought not to be in favor of robbing the people of their rights, and therefore he certainly should not ratify the action of the Legislature in passing the Farquhar bill. Flower carries out the wishes of the people of this State," said the Colonel, "he will refuse to sign a measure which on its face is in favor of This bill strikes at the fundamental rights of the people, and all citizens who are in favor of an honest count should send in their protests before it is too late. Governor Flower is certainly aware by this time after so many prominent Democrats have denounced the bill that the present law is satisfactory to all voters. No honest man can find any reason for changing the present law. It gives equal representation at the polls to Democrats and Republicans. Everybody who has had an eye to justice has regarded the law with perfect satisfaction, and to change it would mean corruption at the polls, and afterward a howl about fraud from all parts of the country. The passing of the law which gave the Republicans two inspectors and the Demi crats two was the result of the exposures at the time the Tweed gang was ousted, and this effort to put another one in its place means that Tweed methods are to be again introduced, if possible Governor Flower has an opportunity to show the in favor of a people whether he is return of political pollution or not. Governor certainly must be aware that if he signs such a bill as the Forquhar law the election machinery of this city would be Horace Davis, C. L. Taylor, T. G. Phelps, William L.

that would not hesitate to use its power."

THE PROPLETS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE AROUSED John G. Agar says that the People's Municipal League has appointed a committee to draw up a protest against the bill. The members of tures to be sent with the protest. The League will not trust the protest which the organization is to approve to the mails, but will appoint Honest Democrats continue to send briefs to Governor Flower, urging him not to approve the Farquher bill, which all fair-minded citizens denounce as one of the worst as well as the most value of the worst as well as the most value of the worst as well as the most value of the worst as well as the most value of the worst as well as the most value of the worst value of the nounce as one of the worst as well as the most stapid blunders the last Legislature made when it passed the measure. So much opposition has been developed from all sides that it is believed that he will decline to ratify the action of the Legislature by approving the bill.

The protest sent to the Governor by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien meets the approval of all reasonable citizens, and many prominent men of both the great political parties, instead of writing a personal protest to the Governor, cut out the letter of Mr. O'Brien, as published in The Sunday Tribune, and sent it to the Governor with this brief comment: "The inclosed meets my approval."

SEND IN A PROTEST.

All citizens of New-York who have not already sent a protest to the Governor in regard.

All citizens of New-York who have not already sent a protest to the Governor in regard.

Mr. Agar. "The Governor tentiantly cannot afford to disregated the wishes of many members of his own party and other fair-minded citizens. I, as a Democrat, am opposed to the bill, because it will do the party more harm than good if it becomes a law. Even if there were to be an honest count under such a law as the one proposed by Mr. Farquinar, the Republicans and independent voters would declare that there was not anything honest about the count. And no one could blame honest citizens for being suspirious. There would be so discriminations in favor of the majority party, and naturally unfair decisions would be made. For the sake of decent politics, and for the sake of the Democratic party. I hope that Governor signs the sooner will he cause the destruction of the Democratic party in New-York State, "said General Henry E. Tremain. "The more corrupt mere harm than good if it becomes a law. Even if there were to be an honest count under such a law as the one proposed by Mr. Farquinar, the Republicans and independent voters would be clare that there was not anything honest about the count. And no one could blame honest citizens for being varied to the bill. "For the sake of d

General Henry E. Tremain. "The more corrupt measures the Democratic politicians succeed in making laws the sooner will the revolution take place to overthrow its power. All honest citizens who know anything about the Farquhar bill greaware that it was not introduced in the Assembly for the purpose of making politics more pure. They know just to the contrary. The bill provides for fraud, and deprives every voter of the assurance that his ballot is to be counted as cast. Governor Flower certainly ought to have the courage to refuse to sign the measure. I, for one, do not believe that he will favor such a lill." Governor Flower must know that it is a

"Governor Flower must know that it is a physical impossibility for any man to remain constantly at the pells from the time they open until he is at liberty to leave," said E. W. Bloomingdale. "The measure is so unfair that stanch Democrats see the folly of having such a law."

a law."

"I do not think the Governor will place himself on record as being in fayor of political corruntion," said I. E. Chittenden. "The protests
from prominent Democrats have been so vigorous
that I think they will have weight."

A REWARD OF \$2.500 FOR O'BRIEN.

GOVERNOR FLOWER OFFERS THAT SUM FOR THE RECAPTURE OF THE "BUNCO" KING.

Albany, April 25 .- Governor Flower to-day, at the quest of General Lathrop, superintendent of State Prisons, issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,500 for the capture and return to the custody of the New York State prison authorities of Thomas the morning of April 20. General Lathrop says ! thinks Buck is right when he says that the last time šaw O'Brien was 2 a. m. on Wednesday. Warder Thayer is in New-York in consultation with Superin tendent Byrnes. It is thought here that O'Brien 2 in New-York.

Chicago, April 25.-Police officials are agitated over a report that "Tem" O'Brien, the confidence man, is in hiding in this city. O'Brien is said to have many influential friends in Chicago, and it has been reported to the police that he was seen here saturday. A careful search has failed to reveal any clew to him, ad the police are now inclined to believe that if he has been here he has left here for some other place.

Warden Thayer, of Dannemora, was in the city yes terday and went to Police Headquarters to consult with Superintendent Byrnes about "Tom" O'Brien, the bunco" swindler, who escaped from Cuca. Mr. Byrnes took the warden into the Detective Bureau Byrnes took the warden into the detective-probably to get the advice of some of the detective-sergeants who knew O'Brien. He would not give out what the warden had said about O'Brien's escape and he declared that he did not know where Mr. Thaye was staying in the city or how long he intended to remain. No prisoner in the case was at the Central Office, the Superintendent said.

Chief Inspector Steers said that O'Brien had not been seen in this city since his escape and probably had no intention of ceming to a place where his dis-covery and rearrest would be sure to happen.

MYSERIOUS MUEDER OF A PHYSICIAN.

Wilmington, Del., April 25 (Special).-Wilmington much excited over the musler of Dr. John H. Hill a prominent physician, who died yesterday afternoon of brutal injuries tofficted by unknown men on Satur day night about 10:30 o'clock. That night, while a professional call, it is supposed he was waylaid by negroes, his head crushed, his throat cut, and he was placed in his dog cart and the horse turned loos The horse wandered about for several hours and wen home. Mrs. Hill was awakened by the sound and went out. Her husband was dying in the road-carshricked and J. A. Ahern, the station agent a Millington, went to her assistance, and helped carry the dying man into the house. He died at 3:20 belock vesterday afternoon. The place where the eter was killed was near the scene of a negro part Campbell, colored, who was said to have been killed in a fight between white and colored men on Christman Dr. Hill had textified that palpitation of the leart caused death. The jury ren ordingly, and the negroes were displeased. Walts-Hill, a commission merchant of New York, is a cother of Dr. Hill, who was thirty-one years old and ad been married little over a year.

ESCAPED FROM ELMIKA REPORMATORY.

Elmira, April 25.-Three prisoners escaped from the uring the chapel services in the evening and an in vestigation showed that they had dropped from the ranks unobserved, while marching into the chapel, and ande good their escape through the new north wing xtension, scaling the walls with a rope. An innued all night, but without avail. The names of the en are Jansen, Mulligan and Hewlett. The first ned was sentenced from Brooklyn in 1889, urglary, and was serving a five-year sentence. Hew ett was from New-York, and was also sentenced for five years on the charge of burglary. Mulligan was ntenced from New-York in 1801, for five years, of charge of obtaining money under false pretence Up to a late hour to-night nothing definite has been heard from the men, although it has been reported that they were seen passing Hornellsville westward on an Eric freight train, early this morning. A reward of \$50 each is offered for the capture of the men.

MORE DISTURBANCES AT HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Penn., April 25 .- A gang of the in ates of the State Reformatory here, employed in the cush factory, made an assault on a monitor named fillbolm this morning with their fists and other weapons. The guards quickly suppressed the disturbance. As the gates were opened this morning Harry Angel, of Philadelphia, and "Ed" Williams, of Washington, Penn., blinded a guard named Hertzler by throwing sand into his eyes, and escaped through the outer gate. They were recaptured after a hot

A STATE INSANE ASTLUM OPENED

Newburg, N. Y., April 25 (Special).-The Matteawar State Asylum for the Criminal Insane was opened to istate Asylum for the Criminal massive was opened to day for patients. A carload, comprising forty-eight persons, in charge of prison officials, arrived from Auburn by the Hudson River Railroad this evening nd were taken to the institution in stages. pected that a carload will be received each day this week.

THE THUMPBOUR JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

Kingston, N. Y., April 25 (Special).-The jury in the se of Trumpbour, one of the alleged bank wreckers falled to agree and were discharged to-day. have been out since Saturday noon, and it is said nin were for conviction and three for an acquittal. maining indictments against Trumpbour and trander were sent over to the June court. There is much disappointment and dissatisfaction in the community over the result of the trial. Both men are out

THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.

n Francisco, April 25.-An address to the Amer by the State Nicaragua Canal Convention to a range for a National Canal Convention at St. Louis next January. The address is signed by the full com-mittee-Ex-Senator Fair, M. M. Estee, A. P. Bacon,

| completely in the hands of a crowd of politicians | Merry, James A. Clayton, Marsden Manson and A. B. Butler; also by John T. Doyle, chairman of the Call ornia Nicaragua Canal Convention. The commit hows the great importance of the work proposed.

KILLED WITH A KEROSENE LAMP.

THE HUSBAND ARRESTED WHEN THE WIFE'S LEAD BODY WAS FOUND.

Philip Conningham, a drunken carpenter, who has pent nearly two-thirds of his life in idleness, was ast night a prisoner in the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station, charged on suspicion with the marder of his wife Ellen. The couple had been married for nearly twenty years and lived miserably. The wife, like the fought flerecly. During the last few weeks have lived in a miserable hovel on the second floor of the tenement house No. 423 East Twelfth-st.

Late on Sunday night the neighbors heard flered reaming from the Cunningham rooms, but they had become used to that and took no notice of it. Then for a few minutes, there was a dead silence before the screaming broke out again with renewed vigor There was the sound of a heavy fall on the floor and then there was the sound of a neary init op the there was silence again. About half an hour later Mr. and Mrs. Meissner, who lived on the floor below, heard Cunningham cautiously come out of his room, lock the door and creep downstairs. All through Sunday night and the earlier hours of yesterday morning the silence in the Cunningham rooms remained unbroken. No one had seen anything of Mrs. Cunningham, and finally, shortly after 7 o'clock last night, the tenants in the house told Policeman Berrmann of what had happened. Accompanied by the landlord, the policeman went up to the rooms an broke open the door leading out into the hall.

Mrs. Canningham lay on her face with her hea against the wall by the side of the chair from which she had fallen. She was dead. At her feet were th fragments of a kerosene lamp, which had been smashed to atoms. In the carpet were several large holes burned by the blazing oil as it poured on to the floor. There was a dreadful gash on the woman's forehead seeming to mark the spot where the lamp had struck her. Her face was covered with bruises, while behind the left car was a discolored swelling which will posibly tell the precise cause of death. Her head, arms and hands were bilstered and scorehed. The condition and position of the body made it evident that Mrs. Cunningham had been struck by the lamp as she sat in the chair.

Cunningham was found in a neighboring liquor store in a drunken steep. His only reply to the charge was: "I didn't do it. I know nothing about it." This morning he will be arraigned for examination at the Essex Market Folice Court.

Essex Market Police Court.

DR. SCUDDER'S DAUGHTER TESTIFIES.

SHE WAS A WITNESS TO THE SIGNING OF HER GRANDMOTHER'S WILL.

Chicago, April 25 (Special).-Lottle Scudder, daughter of Henry Martyn Schidder, charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. M. Dunton, took the stand In the Probate Court to-day, when the Dunton forged will case came up for further hearing. The little gir is an important witness in the case, as she is one of the witnesses to the will. Lottle identified he signature and said she signed at the request of Mrs Dunton and in the presence of her father and Cella

"Now," said Judge Kohlenat, "in your opinion was Mrs. Dunton of sound mind?"
"She was very, very sick, sir."

"I mean was she same or insane?" the court ex

Mr. Tolman here took the witness in hand and developed the fact that later in the day Dr. Scudder had asked Lottle to sign another paper in the dining room. She said she did not know what the docu it appeared to be a large envelope. It is asserted by the Duntons that the paper which was signed upstairs in the presence of Mrs. Dunton was not a will, but that the will was signed in the dining-room. The other paper has never been found. The witness in-sisted that the paper in court was the document signed in the presence of Mrs. Dunton, while the other two say the paper is not the same but the onsigned in the dining-room at the request of Dr Sendder, who said they (all three of the witnesses had signed in the wrong place.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE BENCH.

Dover, Del., April 25 (Special),-The Kent County uspected burglar, James Richardson, of Baltimore who is indicted for an attempt to murder Charle Counsel for the defence raised the point that th officer had no right to make the arrest without a war rant. Judge Grubb charged the jury that the arre-Richardson would have been guilty of murder. Judg illegal without a warrant, and that, if he had killed th officer, Richardson would have been guilty only manslaughter, and under the indictment charging him with attempted murder could not be convicted. fury are unable to agree. This is the first time in Delaware that the bench has thus disagreed before a

Wallace, Kan., April 25.-The remnant of a gang of ruffians made an attempt to rob the westbound pas-senger train of the Kansas Pacific here Saturday night station demanded the money box of the operator, but he managed to conceal it. As the robbers attempted to board the train they were met with drawn weapon cindows were shattered. A baby was seriously injure: by a stone and shaltered glass. While the excitement was at its height the train pulled out. After firing again the roughs fled south. The sheriff and a posse are in pursuit.

PAVORABLE TO A WESTERN OVERSEER.

Eoston, April 25 (special).—The Harvard College coard of Overseers regard favorably the effort on the part of the Western alumni to secure a sent for a special representative from their part of the country o Lat body, the question of regular attendance upon the meetings being the only one raised in opposition Previous to 1880 the laws of Massachusetts that all overseers of Harvard University should be the Massachuset's graduates, the law was amended to

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., April 29.-The Loothe Pack ng Company of Chicago erected a dock at Whitefisi Point this winter, costing \$40,000, and yesterday the Endress brothers, fishermen at the point, took possession, as the improvement turns out to be on their property and not on Boothe's. The tug Hunter arrived this morning and took a gang of men to whitefish to recover possession for Boothe. Endress's agent loaded up another tug here with men armed with point. The Endresses told Boothe to remove the

A WISCONSIN CASHIER ARRESTED.

Philadelphia, April 25.-J. J. Hallowell, iwenty-form with its president succeeded in leaving that town last Wednesday with \$35,000 of the bank's cash, was captured here this morning. Hallowell admitted that he wanted in West Superior, and that he and the

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE FARMER.

Newburg, N. Y., April 25.-Edward Crosman, a of Middle Hope, committed suicide this morning by blowing out his brains with a shotgun. He had been at the Middletown Insane Asylum all winter, and was brought home a fortnight ago in a much improved condition, it was believed. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a widow and two

BETTER PAY FOR LEHIGH VALLEY CONDUCTORS Philadelphia, April 25.-A "Press" special from Railroad conductors has been granted by the new man agement in an increase of wages to 83 25 a day, with pay for all overtime. This means an increase of from

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE IN EX TRA SESSION.

AN UNFAIR DIVISION OF THE SENATE DISTRICTS -NEW-YORK TO HAVE 3 AND BROOKLYN 5-

ALBANY AND KINGS PAVORED IN ASTEMBLY DISTRICTS -A RE-PUBLICAN PROTEST.

Albany, April 25.—The Republican Senator held a caucus this afternoon and after a con ference, resolved to file a protest against the hold ing of an extraordinary session under a call issued while the Legislature was regularly in session. Article 4, section 4, of the Constitu

The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Mill tary and Naval forces of the State. He shall have powel to convene the Legislature (or the Senate only) on extraord

It will be perceived that the Constitution im plies that the Governor may issue a call convening the Legislature when needful; but it certainly does not declare that he may issue a cal for an extraordinary session while the Legislature is holding its regular session. Of course, a Legislature is capable, in its regular session, of doing all the work which may be needful to meet the business of "extraordinary occasions." Flower's call was read in both branches of the Legislature fifteen minutes before the adjournment of that body at its regular session. This, in the opinion of the Republican Senators, was a legal blunder, and invalidates any legislation which may be done, such as the passing of a Legislative Ap porti mment bill.

When the Senate met to-night, the Democrats at once applied their gag law. They refused to adopt any rules, and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan roughly declined to permit the Republican Sena tors to make any speeches upon their motions It was evident that the majority intended to pass a gerrymandering legislative bill, without any regard to the opinions of the Republicans, and with out permitting any amendments to it. Governor Flower's proclamation calling an extra session was again read. Then Senator Erwin, on behalf of himself and his Republicon colleagues, offered

the following impressive protest:

The undersigned hereby protest against any legislation during this se-called extraordinary session for the reason that the same is not a valid or constitutional session of the Legislature. The Governor's proclamation, which does not recommend any subject for consideration, was transmitted to the Legislature during the session of the second contraction. o the Legislature during the regular session, which ha just ended. The call is not such a one as is authorized in the Constitution, nor can the occasion possibly be con-strued into such an 'extraordinary occasion' as is in tended by that instrument. We therefore protest that any measure passed at this extraordinary session must be

AVAILE AND O'CONOR. HEXRY J. COGGESHALL, LEWIS W. EMERSON, HARLES T. SAXTON. THOMAS HUNTER, LARVEY J. DONALDSON JOSEPH ASPINALL, AM. P. RICHARDSON. JOHN G. SMITH, ORNELIUS R. PARSONS. JOHN H. DELBY, GSEPH MULLIN, GREENLEAFS, VAN GORDER.

Senator Cantor moved that the protest b tabled. "I ask that it be put upon the minutes, said Senator Erwin. "I repeat my motion to lay it upon the table," said Cantor.

Senator Coggeshall attempted to speak in explanation of the protest, when he was interrupted by Sheehan with the remark: "If any gentle man objects, you cannot speak."

"I object," said Cantor, thus prompted. "I am amazed at gag rule in dealing with such an important matter as arranging the legislative districts of the State," said Mr. Coggeshall, indignantly.

"We ought to have rules," said Senator Erwin,

and I move that the rules of the Senate of But the Democrats would not permit this, "The

minority," said Cantor, "cannot make the rules of this body. You will have sufficient rules by-and-by to satisfy you." "Senator Erwin's motion to adopt rules was rejected by a vote of 15 to 17; a strict party vote.

Edwards the Independent Republican, voted will the other Republicans to adopt rules, although his signature was not appended to the protest. Private Secretary Williams then brought in the following message from Governor Flower, and it was duly read:

suant to the power vested in me by Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution. I recommend for your consideration the subject of a reapportionment of Members of Assembly among Constitution. The organic law of the State, recognizing the right of the people to fair representation in the Legislature, provides for an enumeration of the inhabitant at the end of every ten years, and directs that a reap portionment of Senate and Assembly districts shall be made "at the first session after the return of every enumera ance of constitutional obligation, for seven years, he of the law-making power to apportion Members of Asserbly among the countles in proportion to the number of the respective inhabitants, excluding aliens, and to so alte-

to the people of the State, is not without difficulty; he personal and political considerations should be subdinated as much as possible to the purpose of securing for each locality its fair proportion of representation. The task is rendered the more difficult by reason of the fac-that the existing appertionment was not only unfair a entation." But such sacrifices should be made willingly and I trust the Legislature will approach its task will conciliatory disposition, determined to discharge duty impartially, and to heed the demand of the people duty impartially, and to because representation.

for a fairer system of legislative representation.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

The Senate then, upon motion of Senator Cantor suddenly adjourned until 11 o'clock, and it was whispered about that the Democrats were not yet agreed upon their Legislative Apportionment bill.

The caucus of the Democratic Senators ended at nidnight. Only sixteen were present, Senator Walker refusing to attend it. At midnight the Democratic Senato's entered the Senate Chamber and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan called the semblage to order. Senator Cantor at once in troduced the Legislative Apportionment bill. No cone could fail to see that it was an abominable gerrymander. The ratio of representation to each Senate district is supposed to be 180,000; but the Republican districts in the interior of the State are to have many thougands morpopulation than this figure. On the other hand, the New-York districts, of course, ar close to the ratio. New-York does not have population entitling her to eight Senate di triets, but she gets them. Moreover, although entitled to twenty-nine Assemblymen, she ceives thirty-one. Kings County gets five Sena tors, although, according to her present popula tion, she is entitled to only four. Moreover, she is to have nineteen Assemblymen, although entitled to only eighteen.

In order to give New-York and Kings this inordinate representation of Assembly the Republican counties in the in men. terior are robbed of their representatives. Thus, St. Lawrence County is reduced from three Assemblymen to one, although sh has a population of 80,679; and the ratio is 45,000 to an Assembly district. The county of t. Lawrence thus has an excess of 35,000 population above the ratio. On the other hand, the Democratic county of Albany will have Albany wi'l have four As emblymen, although she has a popula tion of only 156,773, and is thus entitled to only three. Dutchess County, with 75,000 population, gets only one Assemblyman. Chautauqua County, with 73,884, is reduced from two

to one. Any one examining the bill will see that the Democratic cities have been favored at the expense of the rural portions of the State. Indeed, the term "robbery" is the only one which

can be properly applied to the scheme.

Senator Walker (Dem.) did not attend the caucus; therefore it is difficult to see where eventeen votes are to be obtained, for this intuitious pressure.

The bill is as follows: An act to organize the Senate districts and for the ap-ortionment of the members of Assembly of this State. The people of the State of New-York, represented in

The people of the Scale of real follows:
Senate and Assembly, do enset as follows:
Section 1. The Senate districts of this State, from and
after the passage of this act, shall consist as follows:
1st-The counties of Queens and Suffolk.
1Id-The Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-

cond wards of Brooklya.

III-The Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twentythird and Twenty-fifth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

IVth-The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh wards of the city of

Vth-The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth,

Vin-The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fitth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twentieth wards of the city of Brooklyn.
Vith-The Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards of the city of Brooklyn; the towns of Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New-Utrecht, and the County of Richmond.
VIIth-The First, Second, Third, Firth, Eighth, Ninth and Spicecoth wards of the city of New York, together

VIIIh—The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Sixteenth wards of the city of New-York, together with Redlow's, Governor's and Eills Islands.

VIIIth—The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth wards of the city of New-York.

IXth—The Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of New-York.

Xth—The Eighteenth, Twentleth and Twenty-first wards of the city of New-York.

Nth-The Eighteenth, Twentleth and Twenty-first wards of the city of New-York.

Xith-The Twenty-second Ward in the city of New-York, between Fortieth-st. and Fifty-second-st.; that part of the Nineteenth Ward between Fortieth-st. and Fifty-ninth-st., and Blackwell's Island.

Xilth-The Twenty-second Ward in the city of New-York between Fifty-second-st. and Seventy-second-st., and that part of the Nineteenth Ward between Fifty-ninth-st. and Seventy-second-st.

onty-second-st.

XIIIth-That part of the Twenty-second Ward in the XIIIth-That part of the Iwenty-second wird in the city of New-York, north of Seventy-second-st.; that part of the Nineteenth Ward worth of Seventy-second-st.; that part of the Twelfth Ward north of Eighty-sixth-st. and west of Seventh-ave., and the Twelfth Ward in the city of XIVth-That port of the Twelfth Ward in the city of Seventh-ave.

XIVth-That part of the Twenta Ward in the Seventh-New-York north of Eighty-sixth-st, and east of Seventh-ave, together with Ward's Island and Randall's Island, XVth-The Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of New-York, and the counties of Putnam and Westchester, XVIth-The counties of Rockland, Orange and Dutchess, XVIIth-The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene and

XIXth—The counties of Renselaer and Columbia.

XXth—The counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Herkimer

XXIst-the counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin, Washgton, Warren, Fulton and Hamilton. XXIId-The counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson and

AXIIId—The counties of Oneida, Otsego and Lewis. XXIIVh—The counties of Onendaga and Medison. XXVth—The counties of Delaware, Broome, Cortland,

henaugo and Tioga. XXVIth-The countles of Cayuga, Wayne, Tompkins, and Yates. XXVIIth, the countles of Chemung, Schuyler, Senece

XXVIIIth, the County of Monroe. XXIVITIA, the country of Monroe.

XXIVITIA, the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Livingston, froming and Genesce.

XXXIIIIIA, The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth,

enth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tweitth, This-th, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, alcenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth words of the city XXX1st-The IVth Assembly District of the county of XXXIst—The IVth Assembly District of the county of the as new constituted, including what is now known as the Twenty-fifth Word of the city of Buffalo, the V 1 Assem-bly District of Eric County, as now constituted, and the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-

outh wards of the city of Bufalo.

XXIId-The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and

act, it shall be understood to refer to the ward or wards as constituted at the time of the passage of this act.

act, it shall be understood to the passage of this act.

The second section of the bill reapportions the Assembly districts giving each county one member, except the following: Albany, 4; Erie, 6; Kines, 19; Monroe, 3; New-York, 31; Oneida, 2; Onondaga, 3; Orange, 2; Queens, 3. Rensselaer, 3; Ulster, 2; Westchester, 3; Section 2-The supervisors of each of the aforesaid counties, which are by the provisions of this act entitled to more than one member of Assembly, except in the city and county of New-York, and in said city and county the Board of Aldermen of said city, shall meet on the third Tuesday of July next, at the place where their meetings heir number as chairman and another as secretary, and hall proceed to divide their respective countles into so havy Assembly Districts as they are entitled respectively to members of Assembly under this act, and shall thereupon make their certificates respectively, and county by a majority of the Board of Aldermen of city, and they shall cause duplicate certificates to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the office of clerk

Sec. 1. This act shall take effect immediately.

REASSEMBLING OF THE LOWER HOUSE. THE REAPPORTIONMENT BILL INTRODUCED-

GENERAL HUSTED'S OBJECTION ! Alliany, April 25 (Special).-Speaker Bush did not take his place in the speaker's desk until long after he hour named by the Governor in his proclamation, which was read in the Assembly Chamber on last Thursday morning. This proclamation was again read by the clerk, after which the roll was called, showing three Democrats and twelve Republicans absent. seorge H. Bush, the Democratic leader, put in a res ution calling for the employment of all the officers of he Assembly employed at the regular session. This means a uscless expense of several thousand dollars; and, besides, the statutes prescribe which of the officers chall serve at extraordinary sessions. Assemblyman Devo arose to debate the resolution; but the Speake teclared that, inasmuch as no rules had been adopted, anything was in order. The Governor's message was ead, and the Democratic leader moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole

At this point General Husted rose to a question of high privilege. "This extra session," he said, "has no anthority to make a reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts. That is my question of privilege. But I withdraw that, and make the point order that this extra session has no power to make the apportionment called for in the Governor's mes

"I shall decide that the point is not well taken," declared the speaker. "Then," replied General Husted, "to make the ord clear, I appeal from the decision of the Chair,

and on that I call for the yeas and nays." At this the Democratic leader jumped up and an ounced that inasmuch as there were no rules a roll call could not be demanded. He shook his head at the Speaker, as much as to say that a record of vote

Husted blandly. "You can if we will let you," snapped back Eush. "I think the Speaker will order a roll call," was the

The speaker did not understand why General Husted wanted an official record of the vote on this question, nor did he understand why his leader wanted to prevent one from being made; so he ordered the roll call, sixty-five Democrats and forty-nine Republicans voted; the Democrats to sustain the Speaker, and the Republicans against him. At this point a recess until

Albany, April 25.—Governor Flower has signed Senator Plunkitt's bill repealing the law of this year providing for a speedway in Central Park.

A CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE DYING. San Francisco, April 25 (Special).-Walker Hobart

capitalist and mining operator, who has been in part-pership with Alvin Z. Hayward for years, is lying at the point of death at his home in Van Ness-ave.

A CARGO OF TWO THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS. The North German Lloyd steamship Darmstadt, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, brought 2,010 steerage passengers, the largest number of immigrants ever brought by a single steamer to this BROOKLYN'S NEW BISHOP.

AN. IMPRESSIVE CONSECRATION CEREMO-NIAL

LARGE NUMBER OF THE CLERGY PRESENT

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN THE CONSECRATOR

-SERMON BY FATHER CAMPBELL-A GIFT OF \$10,000 TO THE NEW BISHOP FROM THE PRIESTS.

The consecration of Bishop McDonnell to the See of Brooklyn in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterwas an imposing ceremony. Nothing was wanting to make it at once picturesque and impressive, not only to the devout Catholic, but to all Christians familiar with the genius and history of Catholicism. Seldom if ever has the spacious Cathedral held a larger or more repreentative congregation. Every seat and all the aisles were packed long before the hour of service with a most catholic gathering, for it was made up literally of "all sorts and conditions of men." Representative Catholics of New-York, Brooklyn and neighboring cities: distinguished visitors from distant dioceses; a great throng of Protestants, some drawn by little more than an amiable

curiosity, and some moved by a feeling of sympa



(From the copyrighted photograph by Anderson, New York) thetic interest; various orders of nuns and sisters, honored of all who know their self-sacrificing devotion; a small army of priests, regular and secular; a goodly company of distinguished pre-lates, and the Archbishop of the imperial diocess of New-York, with his staff of clergy-all contributed to make the occasion a memorable one in the history of American Catholicism.

Here and there might be seen a few Protestant clergymen-for the Archbishop of the diocese and the Bishop of Brooklyn, rigid Churchmen though they are, number among their friends many of their separated elerical brethren. Truth to say, some of these good brothren found it hard to understand the religious significance of the august function which they witneded; while others, with a more sympathetic religious outlook and a keener sense of religious symbolism, strove to be at once catholic-minded and at the same time Protestant in their attitude toward all really essential Catholic doctrines and practices. To the devout and understanding Catholic the spectacle was a moving one when the prelates and priests in their splendid vestments grouped themselves around the Archbishop and the Bishop-elect in the sanctuary. What mattered it to a true son of the Church if he sat so far back that he saw little and heard less of the solemn ritual?

NOBLE MEMORIES RECALLED.

The magnificent temple of worship, conseerated by the self-denying devotion of Archbishop Hughes and Cardinal McCloskey, as well as the myriads of unknown Catholics of the Archdiocese who helped to build it, spoke to him with far more eloquence than any human words of the faith and aggressive vitality of the Church. And though the service was no more than damb show to him, so far as hearing was concerned, it brought to his memory, if he were versed in the history of his Church, what innumerable triumphs and glories the Church achieved in the dim and distant golden age of its history, when faith was young and strong, when saints shed a halo of glory on every sacred page of its record, when martyrs died that the truth might live, and when countless myriads of plain men and women, by their simple faith and by their valiant deeds, did so much to increase the

splender and the greatness of the Church, Those variegated vestments, so out of harmony with the utilitarian, workaday world of to-day. curry the mind of the understanding Churchman back to those early days of the Church, when its humble clergy were the simple smock-freek dress of the people, of which dress they are the natural and orderly evolution, retained at first out of reverence for the past, and elaborated according to the exigencies of the times. The brilliant lights on the altar brought up a picture of the Christian services held secretly in the catacombs of Rome, when candles were first used for necessary illumination, and afterward retained for their symbolic teaching. And the stately ritual of the mass and the consecration, with its solemn itanies, embedded as they are in the very language of the past, call up visions of the days of old, when these and other offices were literaffy a "tongue understanded of the people."

These venerable formulas; so alien to modern life and thought, have played a large part in the history of Christianity. Many generations of holy men and women have repeated them. They have been intoned on the banks of the Tiber and the Thames in days when modern history was not yet made. Haughty patricians of Rome, holy pundits of the Orient, and the rude barbarians who founded the nations of modern Europe, listened to them with bowed head and adoring heart. Saints whom all the world to-day, Protestant and Catholic alike, delight to reverence found in them an inspiration and a solace. and martyrs, whose blood, freely shed; the seed of the Church, murmured their sacred sentences as they calmiy and joyfully went to -1 think that I can have a roll call," said General their death. Whatever may be our theological prepossessions, whatever may be our attitude toward the great communion which acknowledges its allegiance to the Bishop of Rome, there is that in its ancient ritual and ceremonies, as well as in its history, running back into the oblivion of the past, which must compel at least the respectful growth and development of Christianity.

A FORCEFUL OBJECT-LESSON.

But not only did the ceremony of yesterday recall the vicissitudes and victories of the Church's past history : it was a significant objectesson of the church's strength and devotion to-day. It was much more than a barren ceremonial. To look upon it as such would be to take a superficial view of the subject. Such service, characterized by every element of popuservice, characterized by every lar interest and zeal, is only possible because the Church is alive, and is instinct in every part of the growth of the Church is alive, and is instinct in every part of it with aggresive vitality. The growth of the Church in the Archdiocese of New-York has been remarkable during the last twenty-five years. There has been a vast increase in the membership, many new parishes have been formed, and a large number of handsome churches have been built. The clergy have been most devoted, and in their work they have been faithfully seconded by the laity, both men and women.

Brooklyn is, next to New-York, the strongest diocese in the archdiocese, and while its new Bishop is to be congratulated on his accession to it, the diocese is no less to be congratulated.